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THE POST-DEMOCRAT

The Only Democratic Paper In Delaware County Carrying the Union Label

MUNCIE, INDIANA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1944.

KEEP FAITH WITH THEM!
BUY MORE WAR BONDS

PRICE: FIVE CENTS

LATE NEWS

PATCH PROMOTED.

Washington—Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, commanding the invasion of southern France, was nominated by President Roosevelt today to be a temporary lieutenant general.

The promotion had been anticipated in view of Patch's leadership in the invasion of southern France and because he has been the only commander of a U. S. army—the 7th—below the rank of lieutenant general.

RECOMMENDS TRAINING.

Washington—President Roosevelt today recommended a nationwide study of a plan whereby American boys, after the war, would serve their government for one year in some form of federal training, not necessarily military.

Mr. Roosevelt told a news conference he thought some advantage should be taken of the tremendous training and housing facilities which will be left in this country after the war.

He suggested that the people study the general idea of having about 1,000,000 boys a year between the ages of 17 and 22.

BRIG. GEN. WHARTON KILLED.

Washington—The list of American generals killed in action in World War II stood at seven today with the war department announcement of the death in France of Brig. Gen. James E. Wharton, 46.

Wharton, who was chief of the officers branch of the personnel division, army general staff, before going to France, was fulfilling an unannounced assignment at the time of his death Aug. 12.

The war department gave no details except to say that Wharton had been killed in action. His widow, who lives at Staunton, Va., has been notified.

RADIO PARIS SILENT.

London—Radio Paris failed to transmit its usual programs today and the London Daily Sketch reported that the station had been seized by dissident German SS officers who broadcast an appeal to the Wehrmacht last night to revolt against Adolf Hitler.

Though the revolt call was not reported by other Allied listening posts, the station's failure to appear on its customary programs indicated something unusual was underway in the French capital as American tanks and troops neared its western outskirts.

POSTPONE CONVENTION.

New York—Young Republicans have postponed their convention at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 2, so that delegates from all parts of the nation can participate in a conference of Young Republican leaders at Chicago, Aug. 29. Herbert Brownell, Jr., national chairman of the GOP, said today.

"We believe that the meeting at Chicago will result in plans which will assure active participation in the campaign by all Young Republican clubs," Brownell said.

HALF OF TOWN BURNED.

Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, Aug. 18.—Half of this four and a half century-old town was in smoking ruins today following a \$2,500,000 fire which started in a jam factory yesterday and spread with lightning swiftness through tinder-dry buildings and homes.

The fire started in the eastern end of the town, fanned by the take-off point for transatlantic flights 15 years ago, and, fanned by a brisk breeze swept eastward along both sides of the narrow winding street that follows the waterfront. There were no known deaths.

3 DIVISIONS IN ACTION.

Rome—The United States 3rd, 36th and 45th divisions now are in action on the invasion front in southern France, it was revealed officially today.

All three divisions are veterans of previous Mediterranean invasions. The 36th got its battle indoctrination at Salerno and the 3rd at Anzio, while the 45th invaded Sicily and later fought for 12 months on the Anzio beachhead.

FDR'S NEWS CONFERENCE.

Washington, Aug. 18.—Reporters who attended President Roosevelt's first news conference since his return from the Pacific found him in a snappish mood today.

Mr. Roosevelt looked a little on the tired side to those who had not seen him since the last White House conference—the one of July 11 when he read his letter of advance acceptance of the fourth term nomination and then roared with laughter as he watched the correspondents rushing for telephone.

Today he smiled only rarely; he lacked as much of a deep tan as he usually acquires on sea voyages; he couldn't be heard back of the first few rows to begin with and was interrupted with calls of "louder."

Gates Becomes "Whipping Boy" of State GOP Ticket

Gates Tags Along With Jukebox King Capehart—His Patronage Promises Are Now a Source of Worry to Gubernatorial Aspirant—Bradford's Bidding In Marion County Is Enough To Draw a Grand Jury Investigation.

Ralph G. Gates, Republican nominee for Governor, is the most uncomfortable of all the worried Republican state candidates. He has become the "whipping boy" of the G.O.P. state ticket. For weeks he has been the target of his fellow candidates who have charged that he is one of the weakest of all the Republican nominees, in fact, he has been accused of being a heavy load for the remainder of the ticket to bear.

Dissatisfaction with Gates arose among fellow candidates soon after the state convention, which failed to adopt a substantial platform from which the Republican nominee could launch an effective campaign. Others on the ticket, realizing that there is nothing in Gates' background to which they can point with pride, had expected him to outline a campaign program which might attract votes. But Gates has either failed or refused to announce any program which he proposes to undertake elected to the Governor's office.

At present the Republican state campaign amounts only to an appeal from job-seeking candidates that they be given state house jobs. More wily organization politicians, such as Republican Attorney General James Emmert, have attempted to force Gates into announcing his program of action in event he should be elected. Gates doesn't like to take advice, according to those who know him well, and he refuses to be "ordered around" by his fellow candidates.

Gates, meanwhile, has followed his own ideas and has been "tagging along" with Homer Capehart, jukebox slot machine king, G. O. P. candidate for U. S. Senate. In appearances over the state, Republican press releases have given Capehart all the build-up his mudslinging, anti-fourth term speeches and campaign will stand, but in news stories concerning these meetings Gates has been the man who "also spoke."

Now Gates' patronage promises are causing him no end of worry. It has long been a stock joke among G. O. P. politicians that the men to whom Gates has promised the State Highway Commission chairmanship were going to "hold a convention and elect officers." From many counties come reports that "Gates promised our county this or that job 'in return for our refusal to consider any other candidate for the gubernatorial nomination.' But the one job most generally claimed is the chairmanship of the highway commission with its vast patronage resources.

It has been claimed, also, by certain interested utility groups, that Mr. Gates has made promises concerning the membership of the Public Service Commission. Public transportation organizations have a vital interest in the membership of this commission which fixes transportation rates and enters other regulatory decrees. Of course, Mr. Gates' denial of having made any promises has the effect of arousing doubts in the minds of those who claim to have received promises.

However, Gates did make patronage promises last week which he dare not deny, whether or not he attempts to deny promising the highway commission chairmanship, public service commission jobs, and a large number of other state positions in return for campaign support. He made those promises at a Republican district meeting in Indianapolis on Thursday night, August 10. They were made after Gates had been subjected to a barrage of direct and indirect charges by James L. Bradford, Eleventh District Republican chairman.

Bradford bluntly demanded a statement from Gates, who, with other candidates, was in attendance. His demand inferred that he and the Eleventh District (Marion County-Indianapolis) Republicans had little faith in Gates' promises, because Bradford made Gates "lay it on the line" in a definite statement before a number of G. O. P. politician witnesses. Bradford's direct, frontal attack, was reminiscent of the methods of David Clark Stephenson, Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan and "I am the law" in Indiana, in the early twenties.

After reminding Gates that "we have defeated other candidates for Governor, and we can do it again," Bradford, a close associate of Robert W. Lyons, former state treasurer of the K. K. K. and the "short term" Republican National Committeeman from Indiana, gained Gates' assurances that Marion county will get plenty of patronage if he (Gates) is elected. (Continued on Page Four)

STRONG SUPPORT FOR SEN. TRUMAN

Southern Indiana Friends Favor Vice-President Choice

By JAMES DOHERTY

Harry S. Truman, Senator from Missouri, and candidate for Vice President of the United States, is well known to many in Clark county where he often visits. Among his many friends is his old war-time buddy, J. J. Doherty of Blanchell Terrace, East of Jeffersonville, who has been his host on numerous occasions.

On a recent visit to Clark county Senator Truman said that he would like, if time permitted, to spend several days with the Dohertys. He especially admired the drive along the Union pike and Ohio River and also enjoyed eating headcheese made by Leo Hitch, out Bennettville way, as well as meeting Clark county folks. Every time he has been a guest in the Doherty's home he has never failed to phone Mrs. Truman back home, and regardless of where he is he talks daily to his wife. On most of his visits, Mrs. Doherty must call "Lights Out" when he and her husband begin talking over the phone.

A Fine Leader

According to those who know him best he made a brave and intelligent leader in the last war. When Doherty enlisted in the Army as a private, Truman was a Second Lieutenant in the same regiment, and came back from France a Major. Both men served on five active fronts. Having climbed the ladder the hard way, he is very modest about his war record.

At present he is demonstrating his leadership—statesmanship and clear thinking and will make a great Vice President or President in the future. After all, he is a small town boy who made good the hard way.

Truman started his life as a farmer at Independence, Mo., and during the Mexican Campaign, and the World War, his family kept the farm going. After the war he opened a haberdashery. He made many friends in the Army, the store developed into a rendezvous for buddies who learned to admire him during the war. His pleasing personality and leadership soon brought him out as a candidate. (Continued on Page Four)

ANTI-4TH TERMERS

I'm against President Roosevelt for the fourth term because: 1 I was against Roosevelt for the First Term. (I was for Hoover and Bankruptcy.) 2 I was against Roosevelt for the Second Term. (I was for Landon and lambasting the Administration.) 3 I was against Roosevelt for the Third Term. (I was for Willkie and Wall Street domination.) 4 I am against Roosevelt for the Fourth Term. (I'm just against him—like I've always been. I'm still trying to beat something with nothing.) —Missouri Democratic State Committee.

ENTIRE GERMAN FRONT CRUMBLES

Enemy Falls Back Along A Line 135 Miles Long Toward Paris

London, Aug. 18.—Allied forces drove the battered 7th army in full retreat towards Paris and the Seine today, while in the south the Americans and French stormed the approaches to Toulon and entered the outskirts of Cannes. The Germans were falling back all along a line 135 miles long, from the Channel coast to Orleans. The outer defenses of Paris lay wide open and front dispatches said the Germans might quit the capital without a fight.

Emphasis was less on the impending occupation of Paris, however, than on destruction of the routed German forces to the west and northwest in Normandy. As part of Lt. Gen. George S. Patton's tank and motorized forces pressed in on Paris on the southern flank, Canadians, British and Americans hammered at the fleeing enemy to the west in a drive to smash the remainder of Field Marshal Gunther Von Kluge's army against the barrier of the Seine.

Von Kluge appeared to have saved most of his armor and a good part of his men from the Falaise-Argentan trap, but there was a possibility that he might find himself in even greater danger along the Seine.

The greatest threat to the retreating Germans was the advance of the Canadian 1st army northeast of the pocket. The Canadians burst across the Dives river between Troarn and the sea, taking Troarn without a struggle and making the ground position along the Channel coast untenable.

The greatest problem for the Germans was the crossing of the Seine, now that all bridges have been destroyed. The river will be under intense artillery and aircraft fire by the time they reach it. (Continued on Page Four)

State Ticket Candidates Attend Connersville Fair

REVOLT THREAT COLLAPSE SEEN

Roosevelt Victories In District Convention Indicate Trend

The threats of minority anti-Roosevelt elements in three Southern states to swing electoral college votes from President Roosevelt to a third candidate appear to have collapsed completely.

In the wake of Roosevelt victories in a majority of Texas district Democratic conventions and a strong movement to pledge Mississippi's uninstructed electors to the Roosevelt-Truman ticket, South Carolina Democrats, in a special state convention, decided to support the party's regular nominees. The convention referred the matter of a threatened bolt to the South Carolina Democratic State Executive Committee, which immediately selected electors bound to vote for Roosevelt.

A threatened row between a strong minority of anti-fourth term insurgents and a pro-New Deal group failed to materialize when neither alternation of the states' rights state party platform nor outright endorsement of the national platform was sought. The convention, by its silence, accepted the party's national platform.

At Jackson, Miss., A. B. Friend, chairman of the "Mississippi for Democracy Club," asserted that club members believe the Mississippi Democratic presidential electors "will assert their intention to vote for the Democratic nominees."

Political Dates

Oct. 9.—Last to register, if not registered previously, for eligibility to vote in general election.

Nov. 4.—Last day voter may make application by mail to county clerk for absentee voter's ballot.

No. 6.—Last day a voter may personally procure from county clerk and vote an absentee voter's ballot.

No. 7.—General election. Vote on all candidates nominated by primary election or party convention.

A preparation of red ochre and mutton tallow is used as a beauty cream by Navajo women.

Indiana Bell Telephone Company Receives High Award



Colonel Merrill G. Beck, Signal Officer of the Fifth Service Command, and James E. Carroll, president of the Indiana Bell Telephone Company. Colonel Beck and Mr. Carroll hold between them the Certificate of Appreciation presented on behalf of the Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, to the Indiana Bell Telephone Company by Colonel Beck. Mr. Carroll accepted the Certificate in behalf of some 5,000 Indiana Bell men and women.

"For loyal and patriotic services rendered the Signal Corps of the Army of the United States," the Indiana Bell Telephone Company was presented the Chief Signal Officer's Certificate of Appreciation at a brief ceremony held Wednesday, August 9, in the auditorium of the telephone company's headquarters building at Indianapolis.

The presentation was made by Colonel Merrill G. Beck, Signal Officer of the Fifth Service Command, Ft. Hayes, Columbus, Ohio. Other Signal Corps officers present were Major Taylor C. Smith, Post Signal Officer, Camp Atterbury; Major C. J. Stratmann, Post Signal Officer, Fort Harrison; and Captain N. B. Garfinkel, Base Signal Officer, Stout Field. The Certificate was accepted by President James F. Carroll of the Indiana Bell. Vice-President Harry S. Hanna presided at the meeting.

Signed Chief Major General H. C. Ingles, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army. The Certificate is designed as a testimonial to those organizations and individuals who have performed outstanding services to the Signal Corps beyond the normal requirements of duty.

The Indiana Bell Telephone Company was among the organizations which participated in a vast recruitment plan during the early days of the war when specialized communications personnel was vitally needed by the Signal Corps in a period of unprecedented expansion. Throughout the nation, in what is known as the Affiliated Plan, both officers and enlisted personnel were recruited from lists of trained experts skilled in communications and other activities needed by the Signal Corps.

From the latest information available, the 66 men inducted into the

service under the Affiliated Plan from the Indiana Bell now hold the following ranks—2 majors, 13 captains, 20 lieutenants and 31 sergeants.

In addition to these men a total of 370 and 55 women have entered military service. Of these, 115 also are serving in the Signal Corps as follows: 2 colonels; 2 lieutenants; 5 majors; 4 captains; 16 lieutenants; and 86 non-commissioned officers and privates.

Colonel Beck in his address stressed the fine co-operation of the Indiana Bell with the Signal Corps in all phases of vital telephone communication service.

President Carroll in accepting the Certificate concluded his remarks by saying the honor would spur all telephone people on to even greater efforts and that he pledged to the Signal Corps continued service and devotion.

Democrats Invade Fayette County Thursday Including Governor Schricker and Senator Jackson; Banquet Meeting Held At Country Club During Evening With Introduction of Party Leaders; Governor Emphasizes Fairness and Honesty In the Coming Campaign.

Democratic state and county candidates were guests of the Fayette County Fair at Connersville last Thursday, August 17. The invasion by state ticket candidates numbered ten out of the total fifteen and a full day of entertainment was enjoyed by all. State Democratic Chairman Fred Bays was also present as well as Mayor Sidney Baker of New Castle, the nominee for Congress from the Tenth District.

The Democrat state candidates who took part in the D-day at Connersville included Governor Henry F. Schricker, candidate for U. S. Senator, Senator Sam D. Jackson, gubernatorial nominee, Cornelius O'Brien of Lawrenceburg, candidate for the short term U. S. Senatorship, Charles F. Fleming of Hammond for secretary of state, Ernest Wetherholt for state auditor, Lester E. Holloway of Muncie for state treasurer, Hubert Wickens of Greengrub for attorney-general, Mrs. Clara Ward of Indianapolis for Supreme and Appellate Court Reporter, Judge John W. Baumgardner of Brazil for Supreme Court judge, and Judge Frank B. Russell of Tipton, candidate for Appellate court judge.

The party of candidates were guests in the grandstand to witness the horse racing program and other events at the fair. Governor Schricker and Senator Jackson were introduced before the thronged grandstand and spoke briefly. The Democratic tent on the fairgrounds was swarmed at all times during the day with visitors and residents of Fayette county to greet the array of candidates.

The central committee arranged for a banquet meeting at the Connersville country club in the evening with all state candidates as guests of honor. Governor Schricker and Senator Jackson were the principal speakers at this meeting which was well attended by party workers and officials of Fayette county. District Chairman Frank Unger of Farmland temporarily presided at the meeting after which State Chairman Bays was presented and took charge.

Governor Schricker emphasized in his address his firm belief in fairness and honesty in public service. He pledged an endeavor during this campaign not to offend anyone regardless of political faith since as Governor of Indiana at this time when all persons were devoting every effort towards a complete war victory that it would not be fair otherwise. He pointed out his two and one-half year policy of appointing successors to public officials called into military service from the choices of those departing officials.

On this basis, the governor spoke his resentment to attacks by the Richmond Palladium newspaper which caused to be printed vicious and abominable lies to the effect that he had named Democrats to all offices vacated by officials called to the service of their country. This policy, rigidly adhered to did not meet uniform ap-

Following the Governor's address, Senator Sam Jackson spoke to the gathering and heartily endorsed the past Democratic programs and pledged a continuation of good government in Indiana after his election to succeed in the Governor's office. He remarked that he would prefer being defeated in this campaign as a member of the Democratic state ticket and profound backer of the party platform and past achievements than to be elected to the highest office on the Republican ticket.

Senator Jackson stressed one point to discount any and all talk concerning the fact that President Roosevelt had been granted so much more power than any other. (Continued on Page Four)

GI THOUGHT CONTROL ENDS

The Senate has unanimously repealed the obnoxious provisions of the Taft "thought control" amendment to the soldier vote bill. It didn't even wait to ask the soldiers how they liked being reduced to a literary diet containing nothing stronger than Horatio Alger and Elsie Dinsmore.

The House undoubtedly will follow suit.

Thus the glare of public opinion has forced Congress to abandon the GOP attempt to deny GI's the right to read what they choose.

But the incident should not be lightly forgotten. And the responsibility should be plainly fixed.

Senator Taft blames the Army for interpreting his amendment too strictly.

But if an Army officer interpreted the Taft amendment too liberally, he faced a year in jail, a fine of \$1,000, or both. If he interpreted it too strictly, he was safe.

Under such circumstances, anyone would incline toward strictness—particularly if his time were largely taken up with more important duties than censorship.

The fact is that Senator Taft and the Republicans in Congress who sponsored this amendment do not trust the GI's. They don't trust their choice of political reading matter. They don't even trust them to exercise their rights as citizens to vote—as the same GOP opposition to a Federal ballot demonstrated.—Philadelphia Record

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Pearl Harbor: A Decision Vindicated

President Roosevelt at Pearl Harbor evokes the memory of ships blasted and burning in the nation's darkest hour. He evokes also the memory of a courageous decision. With the fearful and the hateful heaping calumny upon his head, he assumed, in December, 1941, the solemn responsibility of pooling American resources with those of our Allies.

That meant fighting one war. It meant opening a new front in Africa, while holding and building up in the Pacific. It meant supporting our Allies in the face of heavy domestic pressure for the concentration of all our resources upon the Japanese.

Throughout 1942 and into 1943, the President was reviled for that fateful decision. Representative Maas came home from the Pacific to shriek that "our strength is being scattered to satisfy various of our Allies but not as part of a general war plan." The tory-isolationist press filled its columns with propaganda intended to undermine confidence in "the Washington strategists." Bellwether of the frightened nationalists, the Chicago Tribune poisoned the air with incessant whining over "frightful mismanagement and neglect... incompetence and failure." Because we did not let the war against Hitler fight itself while we waged a private vendetta against Tokyo, the Tribune and its echoes screamed: "The truth is that amateurs have been running the war and their conduct of it has been political."

Today the President, mapping new offensives against the crippled Japs while United Nations forces in Europe hound Hitler to his doom, sees his momentous decision triumphantly vindicated. Had he heeded the hysterical cries of the opposition in 1941 and 1942, we should not at this moment stand so close to victory. Had he taken a Gallup poll to make up his mind, we might even now still be striking feebly at the periphery of Axis domination.

And what of Mr. Roosevelt's enemies? They no longer bleat of "amateur strategists" running the war. Instead, we are told that the President, while responsible for imagined failures in 1942, is not responsible for the triumphs of 1944. The command can be changed, they say, without loss to the mighty momentum of our final drives.

The American people have no taste for a bout with that hypothetical question. But they know there is no substitute for great leadership. They know, as President Roosevelt tours the scenes of our initial defeat, now translated into symbols of irresistible power, that he gave us great leadership in the crisis. And they know that the days are not past when that kind of leadership is sorely needed.

The same courage, the same vision, the

same determination that saw us through the black days of 1942 will be required to finish the war, to reconstruct a peace economy, and to cement the foundations of a new world order of peace and freedom.—Chicago Sun.

Truman of Missouri an Enemies

An ugly stream of insinuations against Senator Harry S. Truman apparently is part of the Republican campaign strategy. This newspaper fought hard for the renomination of Vice-President Wallace, but we do not think the American people will stand for deliberate attempts to smear Mr. Truman, whose service in the Senate has demonstrated ability, dependable liberalism and the sure capacity to rise above partisan interests and champion the national welfare.

Much is made of the fact that Mr. Truman was sent to the Senate in 1934 by Tom Pendergast, the now-fallen Kansas City boss. It is ignored that many a political machine when in trouble, has picked excellent candidates, as in Harry Truman's case.

The test of a political leader is whether he transcends the organization in behalf of principle. Senator Truman does. For a decade he has been an effective, aggressive, practicing liberal in the Senate. He is today one of the three cosponsors of the Kilgore bill, which reactionaries are denouncing because it would provide decent postwar unemployment compensation. On such issues, Senator Truman is always on the right side—not with the alliance of Democratic Southern conservatives and the G.O.P.

He was on the right side, years before the war, as a Senate committeeman investigating railroad financial practices and ruthlessly exposing them despite extraordinary pressure to "go easy."

It was as chairman of the Senate committee to investigate the war effort, however, that Mr. Truman came into his own.

His devotion to the committee's invaluable work continued to the end. Both Republican and Democratic fellow members begged him not to resign as chairman, after his vice-presidential nomination, but he withdrew, declaring that he did not want "even the shadow of suspicion that the committee's activities are determined or influenced by political considerations." The New York Times, praising this statement, added that the committee, under this leadership, had been zealous but never unfair or malicious, and admitted that without his personal touch it would "probably decline in importance."

Hatchet-Boys of the anti-New Deal press are gleefully recalling that in 1941 Mr. Truman declared "the White House" was responsible for confusion in conversion for national defense. The statement doesn't prove much about President Roosevelt, whose record is the magnificent American war machine now in operation. But it proves a great deal about Harry Truman.

Mr. Truman did not hold back his committee because it was uncovering material useful to the President's enemies. He made his statement, bluntly and deliberately, in response to loaded questions from Senator Vandenberg. In that moment he passed his own test; he transcended party considerations, "organization" origins and every lesser issue to speak the word he thought the country needed. It was an act of courage and statesmanship which, sustained through the years, answers the current attempts to traduce him.—Chicago Sun.

Lend-Lease Still Needed

The lend-lease policy of the United States, we had supposed, was settled for the duration. But certain members of Congress have recently begun to raise the untimely question of whether the British are likely to get too much out of it.

Sen. Wilson (R. Ia.) actually proposes that we stop all lend-lease after Germany throws in the towel. Other Congressmen, though refusing to go that far, demand that we refuse to give England any domestic lend-lease help while Japan is being beaten.

What stirred these Congressmen up was an article in the magazine of the National Association of Manufacturers hinting that domestic lend-lease aid to Britain would help reduce her national debt at our expense.

This is just one more example of the "it's in the bag" psychology that threatens to prolong the war. If we put winning the war first, there can be only one answer to the question of how much help we should give our Allies—all they can use.

If we don't support Britain's domestic economy after Germany falls, she'll have to do so herself at the cost of the joint war effort. Specifically, she will have to build up her investments abroad, increase her civilian exports and her merchant marine.

The very Congressmen who are most afraid of England's postwar competition should be able to see that if we force England to get a head start in this way she will be able to compete with us that much sooner.

But such considerations are beside the point. Winning the war still comes first, and lend-lease will help us win.—Philadelphia Record.

Implied in the Oil Pact

Adoption of the Anglo-American oil agreement as the basis of a United Nations oil convention bears rich promise for the future of world economic relations. But the promise will not be realized unless every nation, ours above all, carries through the contract to its full implications.

The agreement would substitute for private and national control of the world's oil resources international and public control. It implies, first, a far greater measure of government jurisdiction over the cartels that have heretofore ruled the industry and, second, the use of this new government power for the common welfare of all peoples.

Upon the conscientious pursuit of these aims the success of the agreement will hang. Should private oil interests come to dominate government policy, the machinery now being set up could become a supercartel, perpetuating the evils of the past.

Here as in other fields, foreign and domestic policy are shown to be inseparable. The government which enters international agreements for the orderly development of world resources must be one which seeks that development for the public good, and not primarily for private profit. The oil pact like every similar pact to come, will depend upon who controls its execution and in whose interest it functions.—Chicago Sun.

The Public Interest in Reconversion

Donald Nelson's War Production Board order permitting limited resumption of civilian production becomes effective today, but the country still lacks assurance that reconversion to a peacetime economy of full employment will go forward at top speed. The same industrial interests which impeded rapid conversion to a war basis in 1940-41 are now seeking to hold back a swift change-over in the other direction.

The Senate's defeat of the Kilgore-Murray-Truman proposals for liberal unemployment compensation carried with it a significant change in over-all reconversion policy. The Kilgore bill laid down a clear policy that permission to resume civilian production shall not be restricted to prewar producers of the item in question. The George bill, as adopted by the Senate, fails to state that policy.

What this means is that, if the bill goes through in its present form, administration officials will have power to hold up reconversion in small plants until the big producers complete their war contracts and return to producing the things they made before the war.

Fortunately, Mr. Nelson himself has taken a strong position against such a policy. He has declared that the public interest, and not the protection of any industrial group, must govern; that we cannot afford to permit unemployment in small plants in order to preserve prewar markets for big plants.

Mr. Nelson, however, faces strong opposition, both within WPB and in other government agencies. The House must restore to the demobilization bill an unequivocal statement of policy that civilian production shall be resumed immediately whenever and wherever manpower and materials are available.

Within a year after Germany is defeated, some five million workers will be released from war production and two million servicemen will be demobilized. Two key answers to the problem thus looming are liberal unemployment compensation, to cushion the drop in purchasing power, and rapid transition to civilian production while the war against Japan goes on. The Senate's rejection of the first answer makes it all the more necessary to adopt the second.

Only one restriction on reconversion can be justified and that is war requirements. Recent Army demands for increased quotas of certain weapons must, of course, be met. But it is perfectly possible, given efficient planning, to meet them and at the same time start small plants working on peacetime goods.

Given this opportunity, failure to achieve it would be nothing short of criminal. We

cannot delay reconversion without creating unemployment—and that is too high a price to pay for the protection of vested interests in prewar markets.—Chicago Sun.

Lindbergh's Predictions

Don Clark, writing in the Veterans of Foreign Wars magazine, delves into the past and recalls "the prediction long ago of one Charles Lindbergh in which he prophesied that England could never expect any help from Russia because the Russians didn't have anything to fight with and wouldn't know how to use it if they had! Further, that America could never overtake Germany in the air and, last but not least, that the war was already lost and could never be won, even with American help."

"Well," continues Clark, "Uncle Joe Stalin's boys turned out to be pretty tough cookies; we're out-producing Germany five to one in our airplane factories (Japan, seven to one), and according to latest reports the war isn't exactly lost as yet. Thank the Lord, a lot of Americans weren't dumb enough to take Lindbergh seriously when they listened to him spout off over the radio some years back."

"And it occurs to us that it's a good thing for the rest of the world that the production of cannon fodder for World War III—about which Herr Himmler is so concerned at present—is controlled by Mother Nature instead of German scientists, industrialists and professional militarists."—Journal Gazette.

Memo To the American Farmer

During these war years you've not only fed America—and fed her well—but you've gone a long way toward sustaining her fighting Allies. The amounts of food you've harvested have been stupendous—almost unbelievable. And you've done it with manpower and machinery shortages, and under wartime handicaps. You deserve full credit for this magnificent achievement. But—weren't you better able to reach these greatest production goals in history—and as a result double farm income—because nine years of the Roosevelt Administration had:

Given you a backlog through the Ever-Normal Granary Program?

Protected the fertility of your land through soil conservation?

Found markets for your products?

Saved thousands of your homes from mortgages on your farms to their lowest point in years?

Put thousands of acres of arid land under irrigation?

Furnished you credit at a rate of interest you could afford to pay?

Made it possible for thousands of you who were tenants to own your own farms?

Resettled and rehabilitated many of you who needed assistance?

Electrified hundreds of thousands of your homes and barns?

And right now, you have a postwar guarantee, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, of support prices for at least two years after the war, and, because of this administration's foreign policy, of world markets for your products.

Sun Exposes Dewey 'Plot'

Governor Dewey's superplatform, subscribed to by his menagerie of Republican governors at St. Louis, is a contract to deliver the country to big business.

The Republican nominee, like a clever salesman, does not guarantee his customers a pre-1932 product, even though they might prefer that. The nation which he proposes to turn over to business would retain such accomplished reforms as mild wage-hour standards, aid to agriculture, limited social security, and standards public works. These slight changes in design he evidently regards as inescapable concessions to public taste. With such exceptions, however, he promises to deliver the country on an "as is" basis to corporate control, to have and to hold, in fee simple, no questions asked.

Under the guise of defining the proper relationship between states and nation, Governor Dewey's conference adopted the principle that an interstate business like insurance shall be immune from interstate regulation. It proposed to obstruct the national mobility of labor and minimize unemployment benefits by reserving public employment services and unemployment compensation to the states. It laid down a reconversion "program" under which government would terminate war contracts, turn over public plants to private interests, and abdicate any further responsibility for full employment.

The common element underlying all these policies is not states' rights but corporate privilege, not human freedom but business license. Governor Dewey has met the forces of economic royalism and his is theirs.—The Chicago Sun.

Dewey's "Influence"

The tremendous influence possessed by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Republican candidate for President, over the Republican voter was aptly illustrated in the congressional district vote on Hamilton Fish.

Despite the fact that Governor Dewey practically read the congressman out of his party and despite the fact that his district was gerrymandered against him the honorable Fish won.

We have no use for Fish or what he stands for, but it is amusing to hear a prominent Republican like Dewey try to dictate to a congressional district what person that district shall send to congress and then see him get smacked down—and now.—Columbia City Post.

HAVE YOU A TRUE PICTURE OF YOUR ELECTRIC BILL?



MANY folks don't. They're as far from the real facts as this photo in an amusement park mirror!

Proof? In a nation-wide survey, 42% of the people sharply overestimated the amount of their last electric bill. 59% didn't realize that rates had been reduced in the last fifteen years—and 95% didn't realize how much!

Actually, the average American family gets about twice as much electricity today as it did fifteen years ago for the same money.

"For the same money." That's the clue. You don't realize that rates are down, because your bill may be as much as it was fifteen years ago—or perhaps even more. But you have more electric appliances now. You're using more electricity—and you get about twice as much for what you pay.

INDIANA
GENERAL SERVICE
COMPANY

DON'T WASTE ELECTRICITY JUST BECAUSE IT'S CHEAP AND ISN'T RATIONED!

O. W. TUTTERROW — STORES: —

901 No. Brady, Dial 2-4883
in Whitley

729 Macedonia, Dial 3241

Finest Foods Of Highest Quality In Popula.
Brands At Moderate Prices

GAS

Is an economical servant in the home. It is also serving as a vital part in war production. Be patriotic. Help conserve gas by keeping your present equipment in good repair for higher efficiency.

Central Ind. Gas Co.



From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

Ella Sproule versus the "Horseless Carriage"

Miss Ella Sproule is a town legend. Never could get used to automobiles. Said there ought to be a law to ban the pesky things.

Finally, Miss Ella went to Bermuda where automobiles were outlawed. Then the Allies need bases there—and now Miss Ella watches jeeps whiz by and mutters, "There ought to be a law!"

Funny how certain folks, who don't like something, think it ought to be prohibited. Or else they try to run away from it, and it catches up with them—like Progress will.

Take the question of Prohibition versus Moderation. Even today, after Prohibition's dismal failure, you can hear well-meaning people say, "There ought to be another law."

From where I sit, there ought to be, instead, more facing of the facts—more realization that no law can ever take the place of tolerance and moderation, and decent law enforcement under proper regulation.

Joe Marsh

No. 90 of a Series

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NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF TAX LEVIES.

In the matter of determining the tax rates for certain purposes by the City of Muncie, Indiana, Before the Common Council.

Notice is hereby given the Taxpayers of the City of Muncie, Indiana, that the proper legal officers of said municipality, at their regular meeting place, at 7:30 p. m. on the 28th day of August, 1944, will consider the following budget:

BUDGET CLASSIFICATION FOR CITIES.		Common Council.		Animal Shelter.	
GENERAL FUND.		Services personal.....		Services personal.....	
Mayor's Office.		Services contractual.....		Services contractual.....	
Services personal.....		Supplies.....		Supplies.....	
Services contractual.....		Board of Works and Safety.		Board of Health.	
Supplies.....		Services personal.....		Services personal.....	
Controller's Office.		Services contractual.....		Services contractual.....	
Services personal.....		Supplies.....		Supplies.....	
Services contractual.....		Current charges.....		Current charges.....	
Supplies.....		Police Department.		Police Department.	
Current charges.....		Services personal.....		Services personal.....	
City Clerk's Office.		Services contractual.....		Services contractual.....	
Services personal.....		Supplies.....		Supplies.....	
Services contractual.....		Current charges.....		Current charges.....	
Supplies.....		City Treasurer.		City Treasurer.	
Current charges.....		Services personal.....		Services personal.....	
City Judge's Office.		Services contractual.....		Services contractual.....	
Services personal.....		Supplies.....		Supplies.....	
Services contractual.....		Current charges.....		Current charges.....	
Supplies.....		Police Pension Fund.		Police Pension Fund.	
Current charges.....		Services personal.....		Services personal.....	
City Attorney's Office.		Services contractual.....		Services contractual.....	
Services personal.....		Supplies.....		Supplies.....	
Services contractual.....		Current charges.....		Current charges.....	
Supplies.....		Working balance.....		Working balance.....	
Current charges.....		Amount of levy.....		Amount of levy.....	
Properties.....		Fire Department.		Fire Department.	
City Engineer's Office.		Services personal.....		Services personal.....	
Services personal.....		Services contractual.....		Services contractual.....	
Services contractual.....		Supplies.....		Supplies.....	
Supplies.....		Current charges.....		Current charges.....	
Current charges.....		Police Pension Fund.		Police Pension Fund.	
Building Commissioner's Office.		Services personal.....		Services personal.....	
Services personal.....		Services contractual.....		Services contractual.....	
Services contractual.....		Supplies.....		Supplies.....	
Supplies.....		Current charges.....		Current charges.....	
Current charges.....		Working balance.....		Working balance.....	
Complete detail of budget estimate may be seen in the Office of City Clerk or Controller.		Amount of levy.....		Amount of levy.....	

ESTIMATE OF CIVIL CITY FUNDS TO BE RAISED.									
FUNDS REQUIRED FOR EXPENSES TO DECEMBER 31, of INCOMING YEAR:									
Total Budget Estimate for incoming year		Corp. Fund	Sinking Fund	Park Fund	Dist. Bond	Police Pension	Fire Pension		
1. Necessary Expenditures to be made from appropriations		\$570,035.00	\$100,627.91	\$81,245.00	\$10,675.00	\$8,611.81	\$31,753.83		
2. Unexpended July 31st of present year		252,073.59	25,848.38	21,096.45	5,325.00	7,708.50	17,462.00		
3. Additional Appropriations necessary to be made August 1st to December 31st of present year		None	None	None	None	None	None		
4. Outstanding temporary loans to be paid before December 31st of present year		None	None	None	None	None	None		
5. Total funds required (add lines 1, 2, 3, and 4)		\$822,108.59	\$126,476.29	\$82,341.45	\$16,200.00	\$16,318.31	\$49,215.75		
FUNDS ON HAND AND TO BE RECEIVED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN PROPOSED TAX LEVY:									
1. Actual Balance July 31st of present year		112,073.59	None	23,096.45	942.10	11,031.30	10,462.92		
2. Taxes to be collected, present year (December settlements)		200,000.00	25,848.38	20,000.00	4,582.90	3,800.00	12,000.00		
3. Miscellaneous Revenue to be received August 1st of present year in December 31st of incoming year (Schedule on file in Office of City Controller):									
a. Special Taxes									
b. Fees and all other revenue		75,780.00							
4. Total Funds (Add lines 6, 7, 8a and 8b)		\$387,823.59	\$25,848.38	\$42,096.45	\$5,525.00	\$14,831.30	\$22,462.92		
5. Net amount to be paid for incoming year (Deduct line 9 from 5)		434,285.00	\$100,627.91	\$40,245.00	\$10,675.00	1,487.01	26,753.83		
6. Operating Balance		80,000.00	None	15,000.00	None	None	None		
7. Balance for Rainy Day Fund		None	None	10,000.00	5,812.50	4,487.01	31,753.83		

These Little Pigs Went to Market



Never have so many hogs gone to market the first part of the year as in 1944. There have often been days when large numbers of hogs went unsold at the markets, due to a shortage of help. This has meant extra marketing costs to hog producers. Meat packers have also carried over from day to day larger numbers of hogs than usual. One week-end, Swift & Company held over more than 150,000 live hogs, which could not be slaughtered that week. Such carry-overs mean additional expense to packers because of shrinkage, feed costs, cripple and death losses, etc.

In 1943, all meat packing plants operating under federal inspection slaughtered:

63,431,000 hogs
23,363,000 lambs
11,727,000 cattle
5,209,000 calves

This is more livestock than has been slaughtered under federal inspection in any one year heretofore. But during the first six months of 1944, there were slaughtered approximately:

39 per cent more hogs
51 per cent more calves
24 per cent more cattle
5 per cent more lambs

than in the same months of 1943.

Patriotic farmers and ranchers are to be congratulated upon the big production job that they have done despite shortages of help, equipment, and other restrictions.

We pledge ourselves to continue to do everything we can to handle these record runs of livestock as promptly as possible.

We have for your use the following films:

"A Nation's Meat"
"Cows and Chickens, U.S.A."
"Livestock and Meat"

Please feel free to ask us for them!

SWIFT & COMPANY
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

Livestock prices are the result of competitive buying by 3,500 meat packing plants in the United States and 22,500 other concerns and individuals who slaughter livestock commercially.

* Buy more War Bonds—hold what you have!

Emmert Rules On Ballot Question

Indiana's Republican politician attorney general, James A. Emmert, has ruled that candidates for long and short-term United States Senate election will appear on the national instead of the state ballots.

This is no surprise to observers,

as it has long been known that the Republican nominee for the long-term, Homer Capehart, fearful of the weakness of the Republican state ticket, has been anxious to have his name appear on the national ballot with that of Dewey and Bricker, presidential and vice-presidential nominees. Emmert's opinion results in the names of Henry F. Schrieker and Cornelius O'Brien, Democratic nominees for Senate, long- and short-terms, respectively, appearing on the federal ballot with President Roosevelt and vice-presidential nominee Harry S. Truman.

To those who heard reports from the office of the attorney general two days before Emmert ruled on the question of whether the senate nominees' names should go on the federal or state ballot, that the senate candidates are state candidates and their names should

Legal Notice

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON AMENDMENT OF ZONING ORDINANCE

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Muncie, Indiana, that public hearing on an amendment to the Zoning Ordinance, which is now pending before the Common Council of the City of Muncie, Indiana, will be held in the city council chamber in the City Hall at 7:30 p. m., on the 28th day of August, 1944, at which time and place any objections to such amendment or change will be heard.

The proposed amendment or change to be made is as follows: To amend, supplement and change the present Zoning Ordinance of said City of Muncie, Indiana, so as to transfer to the business district, to the six hundred (600) square foot area district and to the eighty (80) foot height district the following described territory in said City of Muncie, Indiana, to-wit:

Lot Number One Hundred Fifty-Four (154) in Gallier's Sub-Division to the City of Muncie, Indiana, 703 East Fifth Street.

Said proposed ordinance for such amendment or change of said present Zoning Ordinance has been referred to the City Plan Commission of said City of Muncie, and has been considered, and said City Plan Commission has made its report approving the same; information concerning such proposed amendment or change is now on file in the office of said City Plan Commission, for public examination.

Said hearing will be continued from time to time as may be found necessary.

In witness whereof I have hereunto my hand and affixed the seal of the City of Muncie, Indiana, this 18th day of August, 1944.

J. CLYDE DUNNINGTON
City Clerk, and Clerk of the Common Council of the City of Muncie, this 18th day of August, 1944.

AUG. 18-25—PD

Legal Notice

Center Township, Delaware County, Indiana, will accept sealed bids on following: One playground slide, one 500 lb. hopper for Stokol stoker, 50 wooden folding chairs, one sewing machine, 12 straight chairs.

CHESTER C. CLARK
City Clerk, Center Township
Aug. 18-25, Sept. 1—PD

—BUY MORE BONDS—

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF TAX LEVIES

In the matter of determining the tax rates for certain purposes by Niles Township, Delaware County, Indiana, before the Township Advisory Board. Notice is hereby given the taxpayers of Niles Township, Delaware County, Indiana, that the proper legal officers of said municipality, at their regular meeting place, on the 28th day of August, 1944 will consider the following budget:

TOWNSHIP BUDGET CLASSIFICATION	
TOWNSHIP FUND:	Care of Cemeteries 300
Salary of Trustee \$ 600	Examination of Records 40
Office Rent 60	Miscellaneous 25
Trustee's Traveling Expense 125	Total Township Fund \$2,285
Office Supplies, Printing and Advertising 225	TUITION FUND:
Pay of Advisory Board 75	School Transfers \$4,800
Fire Protection 300	Total Tuition Fund \$4,800
Miscellaneous 325	POOR RELIEF FUND:
	B. Direct Relief:

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS TO BE RAISED	
Township Fund	\$2,285
School Fund	\$11,700
Tuition Fund	\$4,800

FUNDS REQUIRED FOR EXPENSES	
1. Total Budget Estimate for Incoming Year	.....
2. Necessary Expenditures to be made from Appropriations Unexpended July 31, of present year	.....
3. Total Funds Required (Add Lines 1, 2, 3 and 4)	.....

FUNDS ON HAND AND TO BE RECEIVED FROM SOURCES OTHER THAN THE PROPOSED RATE OF TAX LEVY	
4. Actual Balance, July 31, present year	.....
5. Taxes to be Collected, present year (December Settlement)	.....
6. Miscellaneous Revenue, other than from Tax Levy, to be received from August 1 of present year to December 31, of ensuing year. (See schedule in Trustee's Office.)	.....

ESTIMATE OF FUNDS TO BE RAISED	
7. Total Funds (Add Lines 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9)	.....
8. Net Amount to be raised for expenses to December 31, of ensuing year	.....
9. Operating Balance (Not in excess of Expense January 1, to June 30, Less Miscellaneous Revenue for same Period)	.....
10. Amount to be raised by Tax Levy	.....

PROPOSED LEVIES	
Net Valuation of Taxable Property	..... \$1,330,875
Number of Taxable Poles	..... 114

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TAXES COLLECTED AND TO BE COLLECTED	
(Tabulate below amount to be collected in current year and amounts collected in each of the previous three years)	
FUND	Collected 1941, Collected 1942, Collected 1943, To Be Collected 1944

Township	\$1,716	\$1,355	\$1,404	\$1,827
Special School	4,008	5,372	7,240	7,321
Tuition	1,846	2,135	2,378	2,470
Total	\$7,570	\$8,862	\$10,972	\$11,618

Taxpayers appearing shall have a right to be heard thereon. After the tax levies have been determined, and presented to the County Auditor not later than two days prior to the second Monday in September, and the levy fixed by the County Tax Adjustment Board, or on their failure so to do, by the County Auditor, ten or more taxpayers feeling themselves aggrieved by such levies, may appeal to the State Board of Tax Commissioners for further, and final hearing thereon, by filing a petition with the County Auditor not later than October 15, and the State Board will fix a date for hearing in this County.

Dated August 8, 1944

ERVIN Y. RICKERT
Trustee of Niles Township

BUY WAR BONDS

More Telephones for BATTLE TALK!



Telephones are deep in the war and getting deeper all the time. The farther our forces advance, the more wires and telephones and switchboards they need. Practically all telephone manufacturing facilities and manpower are still working to supply communications equipment to fight the war—on land, on the seas and in the air.

We regret that many people here at home cannot get telephone service and may not be able to get it for some time. Nobody likes to wait in line, but it's different when the line forms behind our fighting men. If you are one of those who are waiting for a telephone, we'd like you to know that we are anxious to serve you at the earliest possible moment.

INDIANA BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



Legal Notice

Form Prescribed by State Board of Accounts

In the matter of determining the tax rates for certain purposes by Delaware County, Indiana, before County Council and Board of County Commissioners. Notice is hereby given the taxpayers of Delaware County, Indiana, that the proper legal officers of said municipality, at their regular meeting place, on the 5th and 6th days of September, 1944, will consider the following budget:

BUDGET CLASSIFICATION FOR COUNTIES	
Clerk of Circuit Court.	\$11,900.00
All other operating expense	3,500.00
Current charges	2,100.00
Properties	175.00
County Auditor.	\$12,535.00
All other operating expense	2,120.00
Properties	125.00
County Treasurer.	\$12,800.00
All other operating expense	1,910.00
County Recorder.	\$3,880.00
All other operating expense	2,065.00
County Sheriff.	\$2,820.00
All other operating expense	13,890.00
Properties	1,500.00
County Surveyor.	\$3,245.00
All other operating expense	1,085.00
County Agricultural Agent.	\$4,010.00
All other operating expense	1,700.00
County Superintendent of Schools.	\$1,920.00
All other operating expense	455.00
County Health Officer.	\$1,307.29
All other operating expense	326.00
County Coroner.	\$2,067.00
All other operating expense	55.00

Buy War Bonds

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS OF TAX LEVIES.

In the matter of determining the tax rates for certain purposes by Delaware County, Indiana, before County Council and Board of County Commissioners. Notice is hereby given the taxpayers of Delaware County, Indiana, that the proper legal officers of said municipality, at their regular meeting place, on the 5th and 6th days of September, 1944, will consider the following budget:

BUDGET CLASSIFICATION FOR COUNTIES	
County Assessor.	\$3,620.00
All other operating expense	488.10
Properties	205.20
Township Assessor, Centre Township.	\$11,253.00
All other operating expense	728.10
Properties	625.60
Prosecuting Attorney.	\$6,225.00
All other operating expense	1,005.00
County Clerk.	\$13,300.00
All other operating expense	800.00
Properties	750.00
County Court House.	\$5,040.00
All other operating expense	9,600.00
Properties	175.00
County Jail.	\$1,100.00
All other operating expense	5,045.00
Properties	150.00
County Infirmary.	\$12,450.00
All other operating expense	20,315.00
Properties	2,950.00

ESTIMATE OF COUNTY FUNDS TO BE RAISED.

General Fund

Sinking Fund

County Welfare Fund

County Orphans' Home

County Commissioners

County Highway Maintenance and Repair Fund

County Welfare Fund

County Welfare Fund

County Welfare Fund

County Welfare Fund

County Welfare Fund

County Welfare Fund

County Welfare Fund

County Welfare Fund

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County Welfare Fund

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County Welfare Fund

County Welfare Fund

County Welfare Fund

County Welfare Fund

County Welfare Fund

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO BIDDERS

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Ordinance of the City of Muncie, Indiana, and the approval by order of the Delaware Circuit Court of Indiana, on file in the Office of the Clerk of Muncie, Indiana, The City of Muncie, Indiana, by its Board of Public Works and Safety, will, at the office of the Board of Public Works and Safety, in the City Building, of said City, at 2 o'clock, p. m., on Wednesday, the 20th day of August, 1944, offer for sale and will sell to the highest and best bidder therefor, for cash in hand, for not less than the full appraised value thereof, one 1941 Chevrolet coach automobile, No. 4, one 1941 Chevrolet coach automobile, No. 5, one 1934 Ford sedan automobile, No. 6, one 1934 Ford sedan automobile, one 1935 Indian Motorcycle, one 1938 Indian motorcycle, one Keystone Excavator, and one Keystone Excavator. Sealed bids may be filed with the Clerk of the Board of Public Works and Safety of the City of Muncie, Indiana.

The sale of said property is upon condition that the successful bidder or bidders purchasing said property, will be required to remove all property purchased pursuant to this notice from the premises of the City of Muncie, Indiana, within ten (10) days after the consummation of the sale thereof, or forfeit, without recourse, to said City of Muncie, Indiana, the purchase price paid for said property.

W. M. BROCK
Willard M. Brock, Clerk of the Board of Public Works and Safety of the City of Muncie, Indiana.

AUG. 18—PD

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss: James A. Castelow vs. Lillie B. Castelow

In the Delaware Superior Court April Term, 1944 Complaint: Divorce No. 8293-8

Notice is hereby given the said defendant Lillie B. Castelow that the plaintiff has filed his complaint herein, for divorce together with an affidavit stating the said defendant Lillie B. Castelow is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless she be and appear on Friday the 13th day of October, 1944, she will be deemed to be the defendant in this cause, to be held on the second Monday in Sept., A. D., 1944 at the Court House in the City of Muncie, in said County, and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in her absence.

WITNESSES, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie this 11th day of August A. D., 1944.

JESSE E. GREENE, Clerk Ogile & Ogile, Plaintiff's Attorney.

AUG. 18-25, Sept. 1—PD

—BUY MORE BONDS—

SAMUEL L. DUNNINGTON, Auditor, Delaware County.